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LOCKHEED PROTEST—Toshio Komiya, 68, who is protesting Japan's alleged involvement in the Lockheed scandal, continues a hunger strike from his sleeping bag in Tokyo.

Canada, Japan Sales Worth Billions

Lockheed May Lose 2 Major Deals

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Lockheed Corp. officials expressed uncertainty yesterday about going through with the purchase of aircraft they have been considering buying from Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

Lockheed officials said they will have to take into account the company's recent problems in Japan when they decide whether to purchase Lockheed's Orion plane.

Two countries are considering a total of more than \$1 billion in sales of Lockheed aircraft. The deals were the latest in a series of sales of Lockheed aircraft to Japan.

Lockheed's Orion plane is a two-engine, medium-range transport aircraft. It is currently in development and is expected to be ready for production in 1980.

Il by Madrid Journalists

24-Hour Strike Fizzles

MADRID, Feb. 15.—A call for a 24-hour strike by journalists in the government-controlled newspaper, *El Mundo*, failed to attract more than a handful of participants.

The strike was called by a group of journalists who were dissatisfied with the government's handling of the Basque separatist movement. The strike was supposed to last for 24 hours, but it fizzled out after a few hours.

The government declared the strike illegal and threatened to take legal action against the journalists who participated in it. The strike was a significant setback for the Basque separatist movement.

The Basque separatist movement has been active in the Basque region of Spain for many years. It has been responsible for a number of violent acts, including the bombing of a train in 1973.

The Basque separatist movement has been a major concern for the Spanish government. It has been working to gain international support for its cause and to undermine the Spanish government's efforts to suppress it.

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Iran to Cut Heavy Oil Price by 9.5 Cents

TEHRAN, Feb. 15 (Reuters)—Iran is cutting the price of its heavy crude oil by 9.5 cents a barrel in an apparent attempt to boost sales in a sluggish market.

Confirming the decision today, a spokesman for the National Iranian Oil Company said that the new price would be \$11.40, but he declined to give any reason for the decision.

He said the NIOC office in New York would make a formal announcement tomorrow.

The move was not too surprising because some Persian Gulf producers, notably Iraq and Kuwait, have already lowered the price of their heavy crude to improve sales.

Western oil companies operating in Iran have been arguing that prices of heavier crudes—about half of Iran's daily production of 5.5 million barrels—are far too high on a depressed market for residual fuel oil.

Worldwide Recession Heavy crude is usually processed into such fuel, used mainly by industry and for generating electricity. The demand has fallen because of the worldwide recession and fuel-conservation efforts.

There was speculation here that the Iranian move might also have been prompted by Kuwait's unilateral decision in December to cut heavy crude prices by 10 cents a barrel.

Kuwait was believed to have made the reduction to win acceptance of a deal which gave Western oil firms operating there guaranteed access to its oil for 10 years as well as a 15-cent-a-barrel discount in return for 100-percent Kuwaiti control of the oil industry.

Kuwait's action came after it failed to convene a special Persian Gulf conference on price differentials. Under this system, different grades of oil are priced above or below a "marker" depending on quality, sulfur content and proximity to markets.

24-Year Deal Oil industry circles said that Iran's move was a significant step toward a 24-year deal with the Western oil companies, and it was thought Iran might press for a similar agreement.

The oil service company Oso—a former Western oil consortium—is negotiating with Iran for improvements in profit margins, and seeking revision of the 1973 agreement which requires it to pay 40 percent of the capital costs for exploration and development of Iranian oil fields.

It also wants adjustments in the prices it pays for Iran's oil. Observers believe that lowering the heavy crude price might aid the negotiations as well as help recapture the market lost to competitors in the Persian Gulf.

Earlier this month, Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda said that because Oso had not fulfilled obligations under the 1973 agreement, the state's revenue for the current year had fallen below expectations.

He said negotiations with the company would be carried out with "utmost firmness until Iran's aims were fully realized."

"If our oil income does not continue to grow at the necessary rate, we shall have to review our oil policies," he added.

Despite Within OPEC NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (UPI)—The Iranian move brings into question the whole issue of price differentials between the various types of crude oil produced by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).



Gen. Murtala Mohammed (left) and Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, his successor, in a photo taken last summer.

5,000 Taken Prisoner

MPLA Captures Luso, Last Rail Town of Foe

LUSAKA, Zambia, Feb. 15.—The Angolan town of Luso, the last stronghold of pro-Western forces on the Benguela railway connecting Zaire and Zambia with the Atlantic coast, has fallen to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported today.

It said MPLA troops had taken Luso from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) forces after a long siege and had also captured Cumbe and Benta, near the frontier with Zaire.

Quoting an army communiqué in Luanda, Tanjug said MPLA forces had captured more than 5,000 soldiers during operations in the area. Cuban troops are leading the drive by the pro-Marxist MPLA.

The Soviet news agency Tass had reported the fall of Luso on Friday, but UNITA had denied such claims at the time.

Recognition Weighed Meanwhile, President Kenneth Kaunda said today that Zambia was seriously considering recognizing the Soviet-backed MPLA as the government in Angola.

He told a meeting of the ruling United Independence party, however, that Zambia was not going to be stampeded into making decisions against its principles.

Zambia, one of the leading proponents of a government of national unity in Angola, is one of the members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) that has not recognized the MPLA government.

Thirty-six of the 47 OAU states have officially recognized the MPLA.

The President also predicted a "bloodbath" in Rhodesia before majority rule could be introduced there.

"Before Zimbabwe [Rhodesia] is born, there is going to be a bloodbath in that country," he said.

In Kinshasa, a denial was issued by Zaire, recently a transit country for scores of mercenaries on their way to fight MPLA forces in Angola, that it now has any mercenaries on its territory.

Mr. Johnson did not specify what Mr. Weed had said that made the defense decide that "we don't want to convey his doubts to the jury." As Mr. Johnson put it, Mr. Weed's press conference was to promote the book that he has recently brought out, "My Search for Patty Hearst."

Mr. Weed said at the conference that he believed Miss Hearst had been "coerced" but not "brainwashed" because "brainwashing would mean there was a 100-percent change in attitude."

Miss Hearst is charged with

Slaying Confirmed Deputy Succeeds Nigerian Leader

LAGOS, Nigeria, Feb. 15.—The chief of staff of the Nigerian armed forces was appointed yesterday to take over as chief of state from Gen. Murtala Mohammed, who was killed Friday in a short-lived coup attempt.

The Supreme Military Council announced that Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, the No. 3 man in the military triumvirate that has ruled the country for seven months, would take over at the same time it confirmed that Gen. Mohammed had been slain. Gen. Obasanjo, 38, immediately ordered a week of mourning for Gen. Mohammed.

There had been widespread reports that Gen. Mohammed was killed during the attempted coup by a group of young officers, but the official announcement of his death was delayed for 31 hours.

In a broadcast after taking over as head of state, Gen. Obasanjo appealed for calm and asked Nigerians "to avoid any action that might cause a breach of the peace." The country was reported to be calm.

The new leadership ordered a dusk-to-dawn curfew throughout the country, closing borders and airports.

Coup Leader Sought Nigerian authorities disclosed today that the leader of the coup was still at large, describing him as a dangerous man with a waxed walrus moustache who likes a drink. The police said Lt. Col. B.S. Dimka was wanted for the murder of Gen. Mohammed.

An employee at Radio Nigeria, from where Col. Dimka broadcast his "take-over" on Friday, said today the rebels told him the coup began after an all-night champagne party at Col. Dimka's home.

Col. Dimka earlier was reported under arrest, but a police statement today said he had escaped during the battle outside the radio station between his followers and the loyalist armed forces.

The radio employee said Col. Dimka fled when the first armored cars appeared near the building.

"Gentlemen, excuse me," the employee quoted him as saying as he put his hands in his pockets and walked from the station.

The police issued the following description of Col. Dimka, the head of the army's physical training corps:

"About 33 years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, slim build, round-faced, with a set of white teeth, one deep vertical mark on both cheeks, waxed walrus moustache, large eyeballs and thin lips. He drinks and is fond of pub houses."

The radio employee who witnessed the take-over of the station said Col. Dimka was accompanied by two officers and four others in civilian clothes. All appeared to have been drinking, he said.

The coup attempt clearly did not have popular support from either civilians or the military. The motives behind the coup attempt remain unknown. Speculation can center upon Col. 1 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Reaction Is Mixed

King Hassan's message said the Moroccan garrison in Amghala was treacherously attacked by units of the [Algerian] National People's Army equipped with heavy arms and in numbers clearly designed for an annihilation mission, causing dozens of victims among the sons and combatants of my country."

The King appealed to the Algerian President to do everything possible to "avoid another tragedy" between the two Arab neighbors—an allusion to the brief but bloody desert war they fought over parts of the Algerian Sahara in 1963.

There was no immediate report from Algerian sources on the second battle for Amghala, an oasis with barely 100 inhabitants. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Lebanon Announces New Political Accord By James M. Markham BEIRUT, Feb. 15 (UPI)—President Suleiman Franjieh announced yesterday a "new foundation" of political changes sponsored by Syria that are intended to end Lebanon's civil strife.

In a 15-minute address to the nation on radio and television, Mr. Franjieh, a conservative Christian politician, officially disclosed a series of measures to give Lebanon's Moslem majority a greater share of political power while preserving the Christians' important position in the nation.



Steven Weed

having taken part in the holdup of a Gibraltar Bank branch here on April 15, 1974, about 10 weeks after her abduction.

She has acknowledged taking part in the robbery but the major question is if it was willingly, as the prosecution says, or whether she was brainwashed and coerced into it by her captors.

Miss Hearst said she could not recall the details of the robbery. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Defense Drops Weed as Witness

Patricia Hearst Describes Kidnapping in Court

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Patricia Hearst took the witness stand in her own defense Friday and told of her kidnapping by a band of revolutionaries who she said sought to use her in their schemes to overthrow established authority.

Miss Hearst sniffled and her shoulders shook as she heard the playing of the first tape recording she made after the Symphonie Liberation Army kidnapped her.

This came as her defense attorney, T. Leo Bailey, asked her if Donald DeFreeze, the SLA leader who called himself Cinque, was "pleased with you." She said, "Yes."

Miss Hearst continued that the black escaped convict "came over and said he heard from one of the sisters, the woman there, the sister, that I wasn't cooperating."

He didn't want to hear that any more. He pinched me, my breasts, and... Her voice broke and she held back tears.

Mr. Bailey asked: "Private parties as well?" She said, "Yes."

"The doorbell rang," she said, as she told the jury in her bank robbery trial what happened at 9 p.m. on Feb. 4, 1974, as she sat in a Berkeley apartment with her fiancé, Steven Weed.

"I looked over, and I saw a person standing there. That looks really weird, I thought. I was about to tell him, 'Put the chain on the door and set the alarm' and I never got a chance to tell him."

She said Mr. Weed had already opened the door and there was a woman standing there. She later learned that the woman was Angela Atwood, she said. Miss Hearst said two men burst in behind Mrs. Atwood. She said one was DeFreeze.

Emerging Groups Seek Elusive Unity

Unions Challenge Spain Labor Unit

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Once clandestine and still illegal, a large number of opposition trade unions are emerging into the open to challenge the state-run syndicate organization for the control and representation of Spanish workers.

These unions are as divided and almost as numerous as their political counterparts. For the moment, they have a common enemy and in moments of labor agitation have been able to achieve unity of action. Most support the idea of a single, free and independent labor confederation, but because rival political currents are at work, it is doubtful that they will achieve it.

Two major leftist groups, the Communist party and the Socialist Workers party, see in the

labor movement a chance to build a popular base. In terms of organization, it is probable that the Communists have a head start with the Workers Commissions. These first began to be heard of in the early 1960s when they sprang up in large factories around Madrid and Barcelona in response to the workers' needs to be represented more aggressively than the officially controlled syndicate was able or willing to do.

Five hundred syndicate shop stewards in the metallurgical industry of Madrid gave the Workers Commission a push toward a structured organization when they formed a provincial commission to press wage demands. A variety of leftist political ideologies was represented in the commission, which issued a manifesto in January, 1966, declaring that the capitalist system engendered the class struggle and that conse-

quently workers needed a united and independent labor movement to defend their interests. This directly challenged the basis of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's corporate state, which devised the syndicates as a way of abolishing the class struggle and of bringing labor and management to cooperate in one official organization.

The regime met this challenge with tough repression that included long jail terms for some of its leaders. The commissions, hindered by the need to operate clandestinely, adopted the tactic, with the encouragement of the Communist party, of invading the official unions through its periodic elections.

Today tens of thousands of shop stewards represent both the official syndicate and a Workers Commission simultaneously. Last July, 70 per cent or more of the shop stewards were elected with the backing of the Workers Commissions.

Although Workers Commissions vary in political makeup from region to region, they have become identified, notably in Madrid and Barcelona, with the Communist party.

This means that the party has, in effect, invaded the official syndicates at their base and, if it is unable to operate legally in the political field, it is able to do so in the labor field through officially recognized shop stewards.

The Socialists have been able to maintain at least the structure though not the following of the old General Union of Workers, founded in 1888. All members of the Socialist Workers party are obliged to be members of the General Union, and the union also is able to attract militants who are not Socialists. It was once one of the most powerful unions in Spain, but it is recognized to be weak in the industrial labor field, except in the north. Its hope is that with widening of political freedoms, it will be able to regain some of its old strength.

"Trade union freedom is linked with all the other freedoms," Pablo Castellano, a Socialist lawyer and a leader of the General Union, said in an interview. Like other leftists, he asserted that the government reform plans had led nowhere and that a complete break with the past was needed.

The same idea was expressed by Pere Caldas, a 29-year-old chemical worker who, in a Barcelona industrial suburb, manages to be simultaneously an important figure in the Workers Commissions and chairman of the official union of chemical technicians and workers in his district. "We cannot have democratic unions if the country as a whole is not free," he said recently.

The Socialists boycotted the official syndicate elections and Mr. Castellano acknowledges that this was a mistake. Because the Workers Commissions participated in them successfully, they have better opportunities to make their voice heard in labor affairs.

Government concern with the Catalan problem is reflected in the fact that Premier Carlos Arias Navarro and members of the Cabinet will accompany the King during much of his week-long visit.

Francisco visited the Catalan region five years ago and came away saying that national unity superseded all cultural and ethnic heritage. Franco kept Catalans outside real power in Madrid as punishment for fighting him in the Civil War.

The seven million Catalans, one-fifth of Spain's population, are the largest single ethnic group in Spain.



Queen Juliana and Prince Bernhard during charity ball.

Prince Is Warmly Received At Dutch Ball; Inquiry Opens

By Paul Kemezis

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Belated, smiling and seemingly unaffected by the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. bribery allegations aimed at him a week before, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and Queen Juliana, his wife, attended a fund-raising ball here Friday night to aid wildlife in the Galapagos Islands.

[Prince Bernhard yesterday held his first meeting with a three-man independent commission of inquiry probing the bribery allegations, a government spokesman said today. Reuters reported. The spokesman said the commission went to the royal palace at Soestdijk for the meeting. "The commission made ap-

pointments on how to get on with their work," the spokesman said.

The royal couple, who led the first dance, received frequent ovations from the 350 guests, mainly Dutch businessmen and their wives.

Many guests at the affair—the Prince's first public appearance since accusations came out of a U.S. Senate hearing that he had received \$1.1 million in payoff from Lockheed—wore small orange ribbons to symbolize their support for the royal house of Orange-Nassau. The allegations have shocked the Dutch public, but most people remain convinced of the Prince's integrity.

No Problems

"I have no problems," the Prince said in English to a reporter as he sat at the head table, next to the Queen. "But some people make problems," he said.

The royal couple left today for their annual skiing vacation in Lech, Austria. The Prince said on Friday that he saw no reason to change plans to travel to the United States and Latin America in April.

There were no major politicians from the Dutch center-left government present Friday evening. This reflected the pattern of the Prince's friendships more than any direct snub, but the mayor of Amsterdam, Ivo Santhalsen, decided at the last minute to attend another function.

The Prince, 64, is president of the World Wildlife Fund, for which Friday's event was held.

Charges in Italy

ROME, Feb. 15 (UPI).—A Socialist member of Parliament has asked Italy to prosecute former U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin and executives of Lockheed on charges of bribing Italian citizens, the magazine Tempo said yesterday.

It said the Parliament member, Loris Fortuna, filed charges against Mr. Martin, former embassy official Wells Stabler and James Clavio and Lockheed officials. He asked the Rome district attorney to seek their extradition to Italy.

The Turin newspaper La Stampa said last month that Mr. Martin won Washington approval in 1972, over objections from the CIA, for a no-strings-attached \$800,000 payment to Gen. Vito Miceli, an Italian intelligence chief who was later accused of covering up a plot.

But U.S., Soviet Negotiations Continue

Underground Test Pact Delay Seen

By Peter Osipov

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (UPI).—The Soviet-U.S. pact to limit underground nuclear tests, which was supposed to take effect March 31, now seems almost certain to be put off because essential elements of the treaty are still being negotiated.

Even if the remaining issues in talks that have been under way here for more than a year can be worked out quickly, informed U.S. sources believe that it would be practically impossible to complete Senate hearings and the ratification vote in time for the deadline.

And unless Washington and Moscow agree to extend the date for the treaty to come into force, the pact could collapse altogether.

The pact on underground nuclear testing was signed by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and former President Richard Nixon in Moscow on July 3, 1974, a few weeks before Mr. Nixon resigned. The agreement was to stop big weapons tests—of more than 150 kilotons—but at Soviet insistence left the matter of "peaceful" explosions for future negotiations.

Details of Verification

The long lead time provided in the document was to allow both sides to complete testing programs and to work out the details of verification—for instance, how to determine the difference between weapons testing and peaceful explosions.

But the treaty was widely criticized by arms controls specialists in the United States, who said that its limits were so high as to be meaningless and the language was so loose that any nuclear testing could be justified by merely terming it "non-military." The Federation of American Scientists called the ban "a counter-productive sham."

Recognizing that the agreement had no chance of ratification by the Senate unless the objections were met, the Ford ad-

ministration, without actually saying so, basically scrapped the terms of the Nixon-Brezhnev pact and started over in talks that began in Moscow in the fall of 1974.

The precise nature of these negotiations, which are being led on the U.S. side by Ambassador Walter Stoessel, have never been disclosed. Broadly, Washington is known to be pressing the Soviet Union to accept some restrictions on peaceful explosions and permit adequate verification procedures, including on-site inspections of test sites—an old stumbling block in Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks.

The Russians have long said they favor a complete ban on underground nuclear weapons testing, but exclude peaceful blasts which Moscow believes can be useful for massive digging and excavation projects.

As signed by Mr. Brezhnev

and Mr. Nixon, the treaty takes a specific date of Jan. 31, 1976, for it to take effect. It also contains the legal stipulation that it is "subject to ratification in accordance with the constitutional procedures" of the two nations.

Technically, experts say a document could be drafted and voted once the talks pass, but it seems likely some means will be for avoid abrogation of the pact.

U.S. Underground Test

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI).—The United States has conducted an underground nuclear test in the yield of between 200 and 300 kilotons, the Energy Research and Development Administration announced.

An agency spokesman said there were no reports of radiation leaks from the blast.

Patricia Hearst Tells Court Of Kidnapping by SLA Tri

(Continued from Page 1)

hear Mr. Weed screaming after she was bound and gagged and heard Mrs. Atwood say the kidnappers should leave. As she was being hustled out of the apartment, wearing the blue bathrobe that she put on after taking a nap on returning from school some hours earlier, Miss Hearst heard a burst of gunfire.

"I was up on my feet being taken out," she said. "I was standing. I was screaming. They struck me in the face with a rifle butt, on the left cheek. I lost consciousness. I was being sort of dragged down the stairs."

She said she felt a car behind her, and "somebody must have grabbed me because I was in the trunk of the car. The gag was hanging around my neck. My

hands were united. I came from the tail lights and I got of pulling the wires to my very chest, just one or two minutes."

The car had been taken a Berkeley man, and was done a short distance Mrs. Hearst's apartment.

"They opened up the trunk, moved me to a station wagon," she said. "I was on the highway, the back seat, and Mrs. Atwood, I and Harris were in the back. Mrs. Harris was driving. I think Nancy Ling Ferris was there."

She was taken into a car, she said. "They put me in a car."

Her cheek began to hurt "from the blow by the pain that continued for. Then she sensed the door open, because the air cooler in the hot closet. Cinque began to talk to her, she said. "The SLA."

"He said I was going to be held as a prisoner of war. Anything happened to two of us, it was going to happen. As long as they were I was safe."

"Prisoner of War" Two SLA members, Remiro and Russell Little, been arrested and charged the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in San Francisco, Calif.

"He told me I'd learn about prisons," Miss Hearst said. "He said if I tried to escape, he'd kill me. I made noise, hang me up from the ceiling. Miss Hearst said that told her that she "was a prisoner of war." The Geneva Convention for treatment of prisoners read to her, she said.

"He told me they were exchange me for two men in San Quentin," she said. "We're going to make so your parents will know you're alive so they'll make demands. Then he started me what to say. I'd say sentences, then turn off the recorder, and he'd tell me to say, and I'd turn it on and say it and then turn it off and that was the way it was made."

After the tape was played, Bailey resumed his questioning before court was adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

Tomorrow, a court holding jury will be shown the hearing. The hearing was taken, an apartment on Gete Avenue here where it was later based, and the premises.

Iran Sets 9.5-Cent Reduction In Price for Heavy Crude Oil

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of Petroleum Exporting Countries, it has become the major internal cause of dispute within OPEC, although no one expects the oil producers' cartel to break up over the issue.

The difficult questions of differential and premium prices were to have been settled at the meeting of OPEC ministers in December but, the meeting, in Vienna, was disrupted by a terrorist attack in which hostages were taken. Subsequent attempts to reconvene the meeting have not been successful. Iraq and Algeria are involved in a dispute, with Algeria charging that Iraq is discounting oil.

Oil industry experts were divided on whether the 9.5-cent decrease by Iran will help to significantly increase shipments from that country.

An oil company executive said the move was "a major step in the right direction; it is as much as the companies could reasonably expect."

Another oil expert said that "for the Shah to give away anything on price is a major concession in itself." The Shah has been the major proponent of continuing price increases within OPEC.

Other analysts, however, point out that the new Iranian price of \$11.40 a barrel for 31 degree gravity oil is still higher than the \$11.30 charged by Kuwait for 31 degree gravity oil and 7 cents more than the price of Saudi 31 degree gravity oil. The Iranian crude, however, is lower in sulfur and could thus be said to be worth more for environmental reasons because it is less polluting.

Oil production in the Middle

East fell 10.7 per cent last year from the 1974 level. Iranian production was only off 9.3 per cent for the year. However, it was down 17.9 per cent in December from a year ago, compared with a drop of only 8 per cent for the Middle East as a whole. In November, production from the entire Middle East was off 12.5 per cent, while Iranian output was down 16.9 per cent.

Two in London Hurt by Bomb

LONDON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—London's first bomb blast of the year rocked a midtown block of apartments last night as Irish terrorists threatened unrestricted reprisals after an Irish guerrilla died on a hunger strike in a British prison.

Police said a seven-pound bomb exploded in apartments above the Victoria Sporting Club in London's West End. Two women were slightly injured in the blast and a second bomb was found nearby but safely defused. The bombing came hours after spokesmen for an Irish guerrilla group, the Irish Volunteer Force, called two British newspapers to announce unrestricted reprisals in Britain for the death in an English prison three days ago of Frank Stagg of the Irish Republican Army.

'Bagnette' Up to 1 Franc

PARIS, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—The 250-gram "bagnette" went up 5 centimes in price to one franc (23 cents) throughout France today. Other loaves also increased in price proportionately.

Algerian Units Retake Oasis From Moroccans, King Says

(Continued from Page 1)

tants 120 miles southeast of the Spanish Sahara capital, el-Aюн. The Moroccans earlier claimed to have taken every remaining Algerian and Polisario stronghold in the Western Sahara during the past two weeks, meeting virtually no resistance.

Algeria Says Rebels Killed Five Tourists

By Jim Hoagland

ALGERIE, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Algeria disclosed yesterday that guerrillas fighting for the independence of the former Spanish Sahara killed five French tourists by mistake in that disputed territory last month.

The guerrillas of the Polisario Front have not issued a statement on the slaying of the five, who have been missing since Jan. 1, when they set out in a minibus from the Moroccan town of Targueta.

The group, which included the son and daughter of Jean Guay, the political counselor at the French Embassy in Rabat, were evidently trying to drive to the Sahara provincial capital of el-Aюн when the minibus hit a landmine planted by Polisario.

The guerrillas, who had set an ambush for Moroccan troops, opened fire on the bus and killed all its occupants, the Algerian

statement said. It noted that Algerian authorities had established these facts through "intensive interrogation" of Polisario guerrillas. Polisario had claimed it knew nothing about the fate of the five, all aged between 18 and 22.

The Algerian statement provided a new embarrassment for the guerrillas, who had an unexplained change in leadership last week.

The guerrillas oppose the handing over of the Western Sahara territory by Spain to Morocco and Mauritania, which will formally annex and divide the territory on Feb. 29. Moroccan troops occupied the last Polisario stronghold in the Sahara last week.

They met no resistance. Instead of opposing the advance militarily, Polisario last week carried out a large-scale transfer of Sahara refugees out of the border regions that Polisario had controlled and into Western Algeria, according to reports reaching here.

Polisario officials say the number of Sahara refugees in the already overcrowded and desolate camps nearly doubled last week, reaching 40,000. Spanish officials have estimated the total normal population of the 105,000-square-mile Western Sahara territory as no more than 80,000.

Algeria and Libya provide Polisario's main political and military support. Both countries have pledged to continue full backing for Polisario, but there has been a subtle shift in the coverage of Polisario by Algeria's government-supervised news media.

For the past week, Algerian newspapers have not reported any Polisario military action against the Moroccans or Mauritians. The coverage has stressed Polisario's political campaign to achieve international recognition and the plight of the refugees.

Polisario has indicated in its newspaper that the front was unhappy over Algeria's reception of Arab mediation efforts to keep Morocco and Algeria from going to war over the Western Sahara.

Nigeria Picks New Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

one of a number of reforms and changes wrought by the activist regime of Gen. Mohammed, which came to power last July 29 in a bloodless coup that ousted Gen. Yakubu Gowon.

In the last few months, the government has announced the decommissioning of 100,000 of the 250,000 soldiers in the Nigerian Army and has awarded promotions that passed over some officers. It also has launched a well-publicized drive against corruption and inefficiency, resulting in the dismissal of 11,000 civil servants, including top federal commissioners and all 12 of the military governors of the states.

The government has also announced the creation of seven new states, a move that raised emotional fears because of Nigeria's delicate tribal balance. Gen. Obasanjo is a member of the Yoruba tribe, from the western coastal region, which is usually not dominant in political matters. The major tribe is the Hausa, to the north. The Ibo, to the east, announced secession in 1967, launching the bloody three-year Biafran war.

Madrid Strike Call Fizzles

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better our way of thinking and our problems."

He said that the King will preside over a meeting of Spain's Cabinet while in Barcelona.

This will be the King's first official visit here since taking power after Generalissimo Francisco Franco's death on Nov. 22.

During his five-day stay in Catalonia, he will tour three other provinces in the northeast, Lerida, Tarragona and Girona.

The visit is being viewed as a sign that the new government is not ignoring the regional differences and demands that Franco did not act on during his 36 years of rule.

Government concern with the Catalan problem is reflected in the fact that Premier Carlos Arias Navarro and members of the Cabinet will accompany the King during much of his week-long visit.

Francisco visited the Catalan region five years ago and came away saying that national unity superseded all cultural and ethnic heritage. Franco kept Catalans outside real power in Madrid as punishment for fighting him in the Civil War.

The seven million Catalans, one-fifth of Spain's population, are the largest single ethnic group in Spain.

July 10 1976

In U.S. and Abroad

Tenneco Admits \$12.6 Million In Possibly Illegal Payments

By William H. Jones

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP).—Tenneco Inc., a diversified U.S. natural gas, chemical and ship-building company, admitted yesterday that it has distributed more than \$800,000 in U.S. political contributions and about \$12 million to overseas consultants or agents since 1970.

U.S. Ending Controls for Culture Tours

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The State Department has withdrawn a requirement that members of cultural exchange tours it sponsors submit any writings for clearance, and now says that "changing concerns and embassies" make the requirement a "historic anomaly."

The department acted after a protest by the American Civil Liberties Union, whose legal director, Melvin Wulf, had charged that the requirement in violation of the First Amendment guarantees free speech.

Its action included waiver of the requirement in the case of Thomas Gambino, a musician, who had refused to submit a 445-page manuscript of a projected book critical of a form of the Soviet Union by the City Center for the Performing Arts. Mr. Gambino had said that he did not know of the requirement beforehand.

Mr. Wulf said the State Department's change of mind was conveyed to Mr. Richard J. Richardson Jr., Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs.

Intent Is Cited

"While the provision might well be seen now by some as a form of censorship," Mr. Richardson said, "I think you should be aware that the intent was to help avoid inadvertent potential harm to the objective of the exchange program to improve mutual understanding and respect." He went on:

"It may well have been that those charged with disbursement of taxpayer funds at the time the contract provision was inserted felt an obligation to try to minimize the risk of embarrassment to our foreign relations."

"However, I have reviewed this provision in the light of very recent history and the general trend of changing concerns and embassies and conclude that it is a historic anomaly which should be eliminated from future agreements."

Mr. Gambino has entitled his manuscript "Rock Goes to Russia" and called it a "minute-by-minute" description of the trip, comparing the United States and the Soviet Union with "all the parts on both."

Border Inquiry By Dacca, Delhi

DACCAR, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Bangladesh and India are to launch a joint inquiry into attacks on Bangladesh border outposts and alleged operations from Indian territory, an official statement from the two sides announced last week.

The joint statement, issued at the end of three days of border talks between the two countries, said an Indo-Bangladesh team is to submit a report within 15 days on incidents inside the Bangladesh side of the border—bandit attacks, looting and armed bands on police outposts.

The leader of the Bangladesh team said the border raids were carried out by "miscreants operating from Indian sanctuary."

The Indian leader denied the charge.

In documents submitted voluntarily to the Securities and Exchange Commission, the firm said that it could not determine to what extent the domestic and overseas payments would be considered illegal.

At the same time, Tenneco told the SEC that an internal company investigation did uncover some instances of clearly questionable payments—donations to judges, monthly payments to a Louisiana sheriff and contributions to chairman of state regulatory commissions.

No Countries Named

No foreign countries or individual recipients of Tenneco funds were identified in the company's report. Tenneco is among about 50 U.S. corporations that have been forced to disclose payments to the government or disclosed information on a voluntary basis.

The military in a country was paid \$500,000 for the "absolute necessity of military protection" for Tenneco employees "working in remote, dangerous locations" and for rental of military aircraft, Tenneco said. Small amounts of money also were identified as payments to a foreign government official and as investments in a firm owned by foreign government employees.

Tenneco told the SEC, however, that its internal investigators have yet to determine whether a significant portion of its \$12 million in overseas payments were made indirectly for the use of foreign government employees. Tenneco does business in 24 countries.

At the same time, Tenneco said it often made payments to consultants or representatives outside the country they represented and that it does not know how the money was used.

Anasconda Merger

Tenneco is the 24th largest U.S. industrial corporation, with total 1974 sales of \$5 billion. On Feb. 2, Tenneco announced plans to acquire Anasconda Co., one of the world's largest aluminum and copper producers. The merger, which would be one of the largest on record—is being studied by the Justice Department for possible anti-trust implications.

Tenneco told the SEC that relevant financial information would be turned over to the Internal Revenue Service in connection with amended tax returns for some of the payments. The firm said that its board of directors also has adopted new guidelines prohibiting the use of company money for illegal payments or slush funds.

Outside the United States, Tenneco said that it uses numerous local attorneys, advisers, consultants and agents in connection with its sales. In addition to the \$12 million paid out in the last five years, a similar amount has been promised in future payments in connection with proposed multibillion-dollar purchases of raw materials from certain countries.

Tenneco said that under contracts it has in four countries, it has been required to make scholarship donations totaling \$30,000 in the nearly six-year period ended last Sept. 30.

Brazil Trial Report

BRASILIA, Feb. 15 (AP).—The Supreme Military Tribunal reported last week that it convicted 189 persons of crimes against national security in 1975 and found 319 others not guilty of such crimes. About half of the persons tried were charged with bank robberies.



WORKING CONGRESSMAN—Rep. Jim Lloyd (left) hauls trash in Pomona, Calif., during the California Democrat's project known as the "district workday program."

Hold Conference in Washington

Conservatives Criticize Ford as Inconsistent

By Austin Scott

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (WP).—A conference of conservatives yesterday criticized President Ford as being inconsistent, lacking in leadership and too moderate.

Delegates to the third annual Conservative Political Action Conference here gave every indication that they will vote overwhelmingly for Ronald Reagan in an informal presidential preference poll scheduled to be held at the conference.

There was some favorable talk about a coalition of Reagan supporters and those of Alabama Gov. George Wallace, who is running for the Democratic nomination.

Jeffrey Kane, chairman of Young Americans for Freedom, one of two sponsoring organizations, said Friday that he hoped Mr. Reagan would lead a movement to bring about such a coalition.

Stanton Evans, chairman of the co-sponsoring American Conservative Union, told a reporter yesterday that he does not think "at this point there is any realistic possibility that Reagan and Wallace can get together on the ticket."

But he rated chances for a coalition of their supporters "pretty good." There is an 80 to 90-per-cent overlap in the concerns they have articulated.

New Hampshire Gov. Meldrim Thomson, who supports Mr. Reagan, predicted that the former California governor will win the Feb. 24 New Hampshire primary with "a firm victory."

"I'm not prepared to say it will be a dramatic victory," he said.

South Carolina Gov. James Edwards, a strong Reagan supporter in 1968, all but formally announced his support for Mr. Reagan.

He said he would "have a difficult time not supporting Gov. Reagan," and predicted that most of South Carolina's convention delegates would support the California.

Speakers at a panel discussion were strongly critical of Mr. Ford for "betraying" conservatives.

Rep. John Ashbrook, R-Ohio, said Mr. Ford's claim to being conservative is like the old maxim, "If you establish the reputation for working hard, you can sleep till noon."

The President stakes out one position, Rep. Ashbrook said, then does something substantially different. He cited Mr. Ford's reversal in deciding to aid New York City after saying he wouldn't and accepting a high budget deficit after criticizing government spending.

Rep. Ashbrook got a loud ovation when he said, "I'm fascinated by the idea that you have to be middle of the road... The only thing we ever found in the middle of the road was yellow stripes and dead skunks."

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News Analysis

Aides Speculate on Kissinger Departure

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's political standing seems to have fallen so low that even his top aides wonder whether he can last out the remaining 11 months of this administration.

His supporters appear divided on the wisdom of his continuing to absorb the criticism and attacks being leveled at him with increasing frequency. Most think he must remain for the good of the country, some think he should quit and thereby remove himself as a factor in the political debate. Mr. Kissinger himself has been equivocal about his future. He freely tells visitors that he is leaving open the possibility of resigning. In a contentious news conference last Thursday, Mr. Kissinger said he would quit if he thought doing so would serve the national interest. But he also indicated that he did not want to leave if it seemed he was doing so as the result of what he regards as "totally irresponsible and essentially untrue charges" against him.

His present attitude was illustrated by the news conference. Mr. Kissinger's remarks were on the whole defensive; he seemed to have no zest for the give-and-take with reporters.

Sharp Divisions

Rather, he appeared alternately angry, frustrated and irritated by his inability to stem what he regards as repeatedly false accusations made against him in the House Select Committee on Intelligence report and elsewhere, and his failure, despite speeches around the country, to end the sharp divisions in Washington over the foreign policy clashes between the Democratic-led Congress and the Republican administration.

Some of his aides sought to justify Mr. Kissinger's testiness on personal grounds. They said that he has been troubled by his wife's recent stomach operation for ulcers, carrying his concern to the point where he blames the aggravation of his wife's condition on her reaction to the personal attacks on him. Moreover, the aides said that Mr. Kissinger, who prides himself on his own physical stamina, strained his lower back muscles early last week and it had taken a toll on his usual ability to joke about himself.

The criticism has not been necessarily consistent.

No Support

As Mr. Kissinger has lamented in his speeches, the administration has been attacked for trying to act condescendingly toward the Soviet Union in trade and in arms control talks, yet, when the administration sought support for confronting the Russians in Angola, it failed to receive backing even from those who deplore détente.

In the House committee report, for example, Mr. Kissinger was attacked for being party to supplying arms covertly to Iran for transfer to the Kurds fighting in Iraq; yet when Iran withdrew backing for the Kurds, the report attacked Mr. Kissinger for not doing more for the Kurds.

In fact, the discussion of the Kurds—and especially two columns written by William Safire of the New York Times—has particularly angered Mr. Kissinger, who said Thursday that the committee's version was "a total falsehood."

Violations of Rights

Mr. Kissinger has been attacked for détente—described by Republican presidential hopeful Ronald Reagan as a giveaway program to the Soviet Union. He has been attacked as devious and arrogant by such Democrats as Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona. And despite denials by President Ford and Pentagon officials, Mr. Kissinger was repeatedly accused in the House committee report and elsewhere of undermining U.S. interests in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

On Capitol Hill, Mr. Kissinger finds himself criticized by such Democratic liberals as Sen. Alan

Cranston of California for his refusal to openly criticize countries committing human-rights violations. Conservatives such as Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ill., who support Mr. Ford, nevertheless distrust Mr. Kissinger.

"I have been saying the same thing (as Mr. Reagan) for some time," Rep. Derwinski said this month. "As far as I am concerned, Kissinger is President Ford's No. 1 political liability."

Mr. Kissinger's own aides regarded a Senate vote in December not to permit further covert funding to Angola as a vote of no-confidence in Mr. Kissinger that in a parliamentary government would have led to his ouster.

These negative political signs have not gone unnoticed in the White House by Mr. Ford's political advisers.

Anger Over Efforts

Mr. Kissinger and his aides have been angered for some time over what they regard as efforts

Amin Calls Parts Of Kenya, Sudan Rightly Ugandan

From Wire Dispatches

NAIROBI, Feb. 15.—President Idi Amin said today he will look into the possibility of claiming major portions of Kenya and the Sudan as historic parts of Uganda.

Speaking to a gathering near the Sudanese border, Field Marshal Amin accused British colonial administrators of transferring large areas of Ugandan territory to the Sudan and Kenya early this century.

This territory—including a region stretching from the current border to within 20 miles of the Kenyan capital of Nairobi—still rightly belonged to Uganda, Marshal Amin said.

"I will not go to war to reclaim this land because I want peace," he said. His remarks were broadcast by Ugandan radio and monitored here.

He told the crowd the country's Defense Council had unanimously approved a plan to "follow up this matter so the British will have to explain why they did it. The British made many mistakes in this matter."

"My job is to liberate all Ugandan territory and put right the mistakes of the British," he said.

16 Mercenaries Leave for Angola

LONDON, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Sixteen British mercenaries left today to fight in the Angolan war despite the apparent defeat of the two pro-Western factions in the West African state and reports of executions and a high casualty rate among mercenaries.

Twenty-eight mercenaries had been booked to fly to Brussels for a connecting flight to Kinshasa, Zaire, but a dozen men backed out at the airport because of disagreements over pay. The men refused to say whom they would be fighting for or who had recruited them.

57 Soviet Jews Back Congress' Trade Curbs

MOSCOW, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—A group of 57 Soviet Jews has rejected U.S. administration claims that Congress harmed their interests by tying the expansion of trade with the Soviet Union to the Soviet emigration policy.

In an open letter to Congress distributed to foreign correspondents here, the Jews said that Congress, in fact, forced the Soviet government to reconsider efforts to halt Jewish emigration by imposing a tax on emigrants' academic qualifications.

by some on Mr. Ford's staff to undercut Mr. Kissinger.

The decision by Mr. Ford to take away Mr. Kissinger's national security adviser job in November, coupled with the firing of Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, was regarded by the State Department as a sign of Mr. Kissinger's reduced political fortunes.

Yet Mr. Ford publicly still expresses full confidence in Mr. Kissinger. He said recently that he would ask Mr. Kissinger to stay indefinitely if he were elected, even though Mr. Kissinger has said privately that he would resign even if Mr. Ford was elected.

An Obligation

Mr. Kissinger feels that he has some obligation to Mr. Ford to try to remain, however, through the rest of this term. It would be a shocking political development if he were to leave suddenly, as did United Nations representative Daniel Moynihan, and would raise questions about Mr. Ford's political leadership.

But more significant, Mr. Kissinger has been so intimately involved in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the Russians, now in a crucial phase, that it would be virtually impossible for the talks to succeed if he left office before the negotiations were concluded.

In the Middle East, Mr. Kissinger has developed an intimate relationship with all the principal leaders. A sudden departure would probably wreck chances for any further diplomatic progress, although prospects, even with Mr. Kissinger in charge, do not seem very favorable anyway.

Lisbon Reported To Be Weighing Ties With MPLA

LISBON, Feb. 15 (NYT).—The ruling Council of the Revolution met in an extraordinary session yesterday to decide whether to recognize the Soviet-backed government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

At the close of the meeting, the council's spokesman declared that the debate was "secret" and there would be no communiqué. The absence of a decision was interpreted as evidence of an impasse on the subject within the military leadership. Some council members are believed to be seeking MPLA guarantees for Portuguese interests in the former colony.

The impetus behind the unexpected council meeting, according to sources, was news of continued territorial gains by the MPLA as well as reports that France would be the first West European country to recognize the MPLA's government.

Another reason for the delay in recognition is said to be the strong influence of the Soviet Union on the MPLA.

Police in Miami Foil Scuba Diver

MIAMI, Feb. 15 (AP).—Police fished a Miami Beach attorney out of Biscayne Bay, where they said he had been waiting underwater for a \$200,000 extortion payment.

Albert George Siegel, 48, was charged with extortion, police said. They said the target of the alleged extortion plot was Miami philanthropist Maribel Blum, widow of the chairman of the board of Jim Beam Distilleries.

Police said Mr. Siegel's arrest last week came about after Mrs. Blum received an extortion note instructing her that the money be "dropped off" a causeway spanning the bay between Miami and Miami Beach.

The money drop was never made, but officers said they saw Mr. Siegel, dressed in scuba gear, surfacing beneath the causeway and arrested him.

Starting April 9th...

Attacked by Liver Enzyme

U.S. Research Shows Alcohol Destroys Male Sex Hormone

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Prolonged drinking of alcohol, which alters male sexual behavior, accomplishes these changes by stimulating the liver to drastically step up its destruction of the male sex hormone, according to results of a scientific study.

The study showed that the toxic

effects of the alcohol led the liver to produce up to five times the amount of the liver enzyme that normally breaks down testosterone, the male sex hormone. There was no compensatory increase in the body's production of testosterone under the test conditions, according to the report that the Journal of Science published in its Feb. 13 issue.

The research, on men who volunteered to drink the equivalent of a pint of whiskey a day for four weeks, was done here by a group of researchers at the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, the Bronx Veterans Administration Hospital and New York Medical College.

Pure Effect of Alcohol?

Dr. Emanuel Rubin, a pathologist at Mt. Sinai and the senior investigator, said in an interview:

"The findings go a long way toward explaining the sex problems of alcoholics. It is not a reaction peculiar to some chronic alcoholics. Anybody who drinks continuously can get the effect. This is a pure effect of alcohol in any form you take it—whiskey, wine or beer. The total amount of alcohol is the only thing that counts."

Dr. Rubin went on to express doubts that the effect would be limited to a person who limited alcoholic intake to one or two cocktails at an occasional party. The study is the latest in a series of continuing experiments that Dr. Rubin began with Dr. Charles Lieber of the Bronx Veterans Administration Hospital 11 years ago. This line of research has been aimed at answering questions about how alcohol destroys the liver and damages other organs in the body.

More recently, these researchers set out to learn what alcohol does to testosterone. Dr. Kurt Altman, Dr. Gary Gordon and Dr. A. Louis Southern of New York Medical College joined Dr. Rubin and Dr. Lieber in experiments on rats showing that long-term alcohol consumption doubled the production of the testosterone-destroying liver enzyme.

Nonalcoholic Volunteers

Once the animal experiments were completed, the researchers extended their studies to humans—five men who volunteered to stay at the clinical research center at Mt. Sinai Hospital for more than a month. Three of the volunteers were normal, non-alcoholic men; two were alcoholics, who agreed to participate in the study.

All five men stopped drinking prior to the study and for the first five days, during which time these volunteers ate the same diet. Then, for baseline measurements, the doctors did a series of tests on blood samples to determine how well the liver and other organs functioned.

The doctors also put a thin needle through the skin of each volunteer to obtain a small piece of liver in the abdomen. It was a liver biopsy to measure the activity of the testosterone-destroying enzyme in that organ.

Then for four weeks, the volunteers ate a diet that was calibrated to their body weight and that contained the equivalent of a pint of whiskey a day.

Every three hours, the volunteers drank pure alcohol diluted in fruit juice to the strength of wine. The amount of alcohol in the blood did not reach the legal limits of intoxication and no volunteer became drunk, Dr. Rubin said.

"There was just an increase in destruction" during the period of the experiment, Dr. Rubin said.

In the case of the volunteers, the physiologic changes were reversible, Dr. Rubin said, and concluded: "We don't want to tell people they cannot have a drink. We're talking about the damage that results from prolonged alcohol consumption."

Louis Morton, 61, War Historian, Dies in Vermont

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Louis Morton, 61, one of the nation's most highly regarded military historians, died Thursday following surgery at the University of Vermont Medical Center in Burlington, Vt.

Prof. Morton, who was Daniel Webster professor of history at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., on leave for this academic year, was a writer, an editor, a teacher and an administrator.

He was general editor of a 21-volume series published by Macmillan on "Wars and Military Institutions of the United States."

He was the editor, author or coauthor of a number of books. He was editor of the 11-volume "War in the Pacific: United States Army in World War II." He was a contributor to "The Historian and the Diplomat." Prof. Morton also wrote many articles for The New York Times Book Review and other popular and scholarly publications.

Joseph Herzberg

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (NYT).—Joseph Herzberg, 69, former city editor of the New York Herald Tribune and The New York Times' first cultural news editor, died Thursday in his home in New Canaan, Conn.

Mr. Herzberg joined the Herald Tribune as a copy boy shortly after graduation from high school in 1925 and worked his way up through the positions of reporter, rewrite man, assistant city editor, city editor, and Sunday editor.

In 1956, he joined The New York Times from which he retired in 1970, worked for six years as assistant city editor, and in 1962 was appointed to the newly created post of cultural news editor.

Alberto Mondadori

VENICE, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Alberto Mondadori, 62, one of the heirs to a book and magazine publishing empire, died of a heart attack yesterday.

He founded and edited from 1939 to 1943 the magazine Tempo, whose contributors included novelist Alberto Moravia and Nobel Prize-winning poet Salvatore Quasimodo. After World War II he founded and edited Epoca magazine.

Mr. Mondadori's death came five years after that of his father, Arnaldo, who had been Italy's leading publisher.

Stewart Hensley

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Stewart Hensley, 62, chief diplomatic and State Department correspondent for United Press International, who reported major international developments in Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East for more than 30 years, died today.

Mr. Hensley underwent an operation two weeks ago and was making a routine recovery when he contracted a lung infection. He was taken back to George Washington University Hospital where he died.

Hanoch Givon

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Hanoch Givon, 58, Israeli consul general here, died yesterday of a heart attack. Mr. Givon was formerly director of the Israel Broadcasting Service.



DOWN UNDER—Floodwaters isolate homes near Moree, northwest of Sydney, as Australian rescue efforts continued over the weekend following heavy rains. No reports have yet been issued of any injury or loss of life due to the floods.

To Use Dye on Animals' Pelts

Group Hopes to Foil Baby Seal Hunters

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Feb. 15 (UPI).—A team of environmentalists will leave Vancouver early next month in an attempt to foil an annual \$12-million international seal hunt on ice floes off Canada's east coast.

Their weapons will be spray cans and gallons of green dye. Operating from two chartered helicopters, the volunteers plan to stendil crosses on the backs of baby harp seals to make their white fur commercially useless.

Simultaneously, a group of U.S. airline stewardesses will demonstrate on the ice against the "phony manliness" of the hunters.

"The spray can idea is brilliantly simple," says organizer Pat Moore. "But success depends on our getting to the seals first, ahead of hunters from Canada and Norway. The dye will not wash out. So we hope the hunters realize the marked seals are no good to them and leave them alone."

Outmoded Fashions Cited

"We want the fur on the backs of the animals, not on the backs of silly, simpering women in Europe still enslaved to outmoded fashion ideas."

The campaign carries the seeds of potential violence since the hunters may be goaded into retaliating against intruders accused of trying to deprive them of their earnings.

"But we are not going to be intimidated," said campaign coordinator Paul Watson. "Our campaign will go ahead on schedule. This annual butchery must be halted to save the seals from extinction."

Meanwhile, the Vancouver-based Greenpeace Foundation, Canada's highest-profile environmental group which is organizing the campaign, has called on Romeo Leblanc, federal fisheries minister, to stop making "inflammatory threats" by warning that anti-sealers could be arrested for disruption of the hunt.

"That's ridiculous," said Mr. Moore. "We will be operating

100 miles offshore, far outside the jurisdiction of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

"I don't see how we could be arrested for something we are doing in international waters. Furthermore, we have been given permission by the United Nations to carry the UN flag on the mission and we have the backing of all of the world's nature conservation and wildlife protection groups."

In recent years, groups in Canada and other countries have

Trudeau Warns Nation on Cuts in Living Standards

VANCOUVER, B.C., Feb. 15 (UPI).—Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau warned last week that Canadians must be prepared to accept reduced incomes and fewer material goods as the price of possible wide-ranging changes in Canadian society.

He vigorously defended his government spending and charged it is a "cop-out" for critics to claim that a tougher efficiency drive could result in large-scale savings.

Mr. Trudeau, stepping up a controversial line of "philosophizing" on a new society, told a \$100-a-plate Liberal party fund-raising dinner that "aiming at maximum growth in Canadian industrial activity, regardless of the consequences, is not the goal of our society and not the goal of this government."

He said spending which merely substitutes public activity for private activity is not inflationary itself, although care must be taken to promote continued production growth in the private sector.

Senegal Battles Invasion of Rats

DAKAR, Senegal, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—The Senegalese government has offered rewards to rat-catchers following a rodent invasion which threatens the nation's agricultural economy.

After devastating 28,000 acres of the 32,000 acres of rice fields in the country's northern region, the rats may attack the peanut-growing area which forms the base of the nation's economy, specialists fear.

Peanut seeds provide rats with a vitamin which works as a natural antidote to the effect of anti-coagulants commonly used in rat poison, the specialists added.

campaign to abolish the hunt on the grounds of cruelty. The seal pups are usually clubbed on the head before their throats are cut.

Sometimes, critics contend, the pups are still alive when the pelts are ripped from their bodies.

Now the Greenpeace organization—entering the campaign for the first time after a series of headline-making forays against Soviet whalers and U.S. and French nuclear tests in the Atlantic and the South Pacific—wants the hunt stopped because of fears the harp seal faces extinction.

This year the hunt quota has been set at 123,000 pelts, down from 150,000 last year.

"But the very fact the hunt is still going on is a scandal," Mr. Moore said. "The real reason for the continuation of the slaughter is that the Canadian fisheries department secretly desires to see the seal herds wiped out altogether. Greed and international diplomacy are to blame."

"Seals eat fish and the now seriously depleted fish stocks of the North Atlantic are being competed for by Canada, the Soviet Union, Japan, Poland, Britain, West Germany, Norway, Denmark and the United States."

Seals Not Responsible

"The seals are not responsible for mankind's greed in overfishing the oceans of the world. The entire seal herd is steadily disappearing."

Mr. Moore said most of the money generated by the hunt goes through Norway into other European countries. Initial sales are worth about \$12 million to the sealing companies but the value increases greatly by the time the pelts wind up as coats or other apparel.

Up to 16 Greenpeace volunteers will take part in the operation. They plan to set up an insulated "Arctic survival sphere" as a base camp on the northern tip of Newfoundland. From there they will be lifted by helicopter to the seal herds.

Malta Site Is Chosen In Battle on Oil Spills

BARCELONA, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Malta has been chosen as the headquarters of a 16-nation drive against oil pollution in the Mediterranean. The decision, made unanimously at a United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) conference here, authorized the creation of a regional center on the island of Manoel, off the Maltese coast between Valletta and Sliema.

New Primate Of Hungary Cites 'Reality' Defines Church Role In Socialist Society

BUDAPEST, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Hungary's first active Roman Catholic primate in 38 years said today that the church had found its role within a Socialist society.

Archbishop László Lakai, who took an oath of allegiance to the Hungarian Constitution three days ago, emphasized he would work in harmony with the country's Communist government but said Communists should also show respect for Catholics.

"I consider it my calling to stand on the ground of realities, to promote the process of development instead of trying to reverse it," the archbishop told the official news agency MTI.

Archbishop Lakai, 65, was named by Pope Paul last week to become the 79th archbishop of Esztergom and thus take over as primate of six-million Hungarian Catholics.

He will be the first holder of the office in 260 years not to use the traditional title of prince-primate.

Joint Agreement

The primacy was effectively left vacant after Jozsef Cardinal Mindszenty, an outspoken anti-Communist, was arrested on treason charges in 1948. The cardinal's death at 83 in exile in Vienna last year cleared the way for the new primate to be jointly agreed by the Vatican and the Hungarian government.

Archbishop Lakai's interview was given unusual prominence in Hungarian newspapers, taking up three columns in the Communist party's official daily, Nepszabadsag.

The archbishop said his appointment was "a mission rather than a role," calling for the church to mobilize its creative strength for the continued prosperity of the nation.

"We religious Catholics desire to respect the convictions of those who profess another world outlook, but we also expect them to respect ours," he declared.

The archbishop said there was a shortage of young priests, and some issues, such as the question of religious education inside churches, still remained to be settled. But these were increasing hope these questions could be solved in a calm atmosphere, he said.

Pro-Indonesians Put Death Toll on Timor at 60,000

JAKARTA, Feb. 15 (AP).—About 60,000 persons have been killed since the outbreak of civil war in East Timor last August, the vice-chairman of East Timor's provisional government said here.

He said the pro-Indonesian forces will complete their takeover in three or four weeks.

"The war is virtually over, because only a few remnants of the Fretilin forces are fighting in the jungles and hills," Francisco Xavier Lopes da Cruz said.

Mr. Lopes said most of the victims were women and children on both sides of the conflict, in which the Revolutionary Front for Independent East Timor (Fretilin) battled forces favoring union with Indonesia, which controls the western half of Timor Island.

Fretilin has vowed to wage a guerrilla war for independence and has asked the United Nations for help.

Mr. Lopes said East Timor will be recognized internationally as an integral part of Indonesia after UN envoy Vitorio Guicciardi reports to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, "but de facto we are already a part of the Indonesian Republic, and I am the vice-governor of East Timor."

Israeli Cabinet Backs Dove To Be Foreign Ministry Head

From Wire Dispatches
JERUSALEM, Feb. 15.—The Cabinet approved today the nomination of a prominent dove, Shimon Avidner, as head of Israel's Foreign Ministry.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres and Interior Minister Yosef Burg abstained from voting on the controversial appointment. Welfare Minister Zebulon Hammon voted against it.

Mr. Avidner's nomination as director-general of the Foreign Ministry prompted criticism when announced last week because he has spoken in favor of a "Palestinian entity" on the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has repeatedly said that Israel would oppose establishment of a third state between Israel and Jordan.

Government sources said that Mr. Avidner's appointment did not mean that there would be a change in Israeli foreign policy.

In a radio interview, the Hebrew University professor said that when he was offered the job by Foreign Minister Zviad Alon, he decided, "If you don't take it now you might as well close your mouth in the years to come and not discuss public issues."

Mr. Avidner, 42, is dean of the university's Jerusalem campus and an expert on 19th-century politics. Meanwhile, in an effort to increase its foreign currency reserves, the government today imposed new fiscal restrictions on Israeli traveling abroad.

The travel tax was raised from 750 to 1,000 Israeli pounds (\$100 to \$135) per ticket—plus 15 per cent of the ticket price. A 15-per-cent tax was imposed on all imported services, such as registration of patents abroad, for example.

The government decided year to review the status of U.S. bases in Greece, following a wave of anti-Americanism. It is only bases which served Greek defense interests would be allowed.

A government spokesman said the talks were held between J. 26 and Friday in a spirit of "friendship and cooperation."

Diplomatic sources said "negotiations have agreed on it points including the number of bases to remain in Greece, legal status of U.S. personnel, privileges extended to them as duty-free cars and Post change facilities."

The only important issue to be settled was the responsibility and authority of the commanders of the bases, sources said.

Swedish Fighter Had Wing Flaw

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 15 (UPI).—Fragile wing construction caused three recent crashes of Swedish J-37 Viggen fighter planes, according to a report published by the government's air commission.

The report said high tension caused the 0.5-inch (12-mm) wings to crack and eventually made the wings fall off.

The investigation, which cost \$1.5 million, showed that three crashed planes were among the first Viggens to be built. Newer planes have had their wings strengthened.

Nasser Accuser Being Questioned

CAIRO, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—The family of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser is to see what measures the state adopts over allegations by an Egyptian journalist that Nasser misused funds and then it will decide on any action of its own, a member of the family said today.

Galeleddin el-Ramassy, editor of the mass-circulation newspaper Al Akhbar, is being questioned by authorities on his allegations that Nasser deposited \$15 million into personal accounts in foreign banks.

Death Toll at 22,084 In Guatemala Quake

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 15 (AP).—The official death toll from Guatemala's earthquake yesterday—22,084—adding that many victims never be accounted for.

The Defense Ministry Emergency Committee which released the new toll also reported two looters were shot and killed yesterday by vigilante groups in the town of Marcala.

Paris-Caracas at Mach 2:5 hours.

(In addition to Rio twice a week.)

الخطوط الجوية الجزائرية

By Robert S. Elegant

... ..

CHINA BLAZE—Smoke billows from top floor of eight-story China Building in heart of Hong Kong business district last week. The fire spread to adjacent buildings but no casualties were reported. The building, more than 60 years old, was demolished.

SAIGON, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—A security officer reported today that two dissidents, one of them Vinh Son Church, after the stronghold was captured by government forces.

involved in an attempt to sabotage the security of our people and of our country."

It said leaflets, letters, weapons, radio transmitting equipment and printing machinery to forge banknotes were found. In the

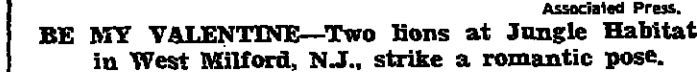
One of those killed was identified as a woman who studied printing in Japan for three years while the other was a former paratroop sergeant in the Thieu regime's forces.

Papal Rite Rained Out

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Heavy rain, which had been falling on Rome for 24

ket, is one who favors him. So is Isaac Washington, the Eskimo, who says he is a Republican who "ain't gonna vote for Ford, no way." President Ford's name is not prominent in discussions.

A police spokesman said the 22-year-old serviceman, whom he declined to identify, took the M-60 tank from a U.S. barrack and rumbled full speed onto a



WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (UPT). —William Clay Ford, a Michigan

A police spokesman said the 2-year-old serviceman, whom he declined to identify, took the M-60 tank from a U.S. barracks and rumbled full speed onto a

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15 (NYT)
—The government, continuing

In some cases, the action was based on the fact that the newsmen have become inactive since the emergency declaration eight months ago. In others, it was attributed to what government

BOEBLINGEN, West German Feb. 15 (UPI).—A U.S. soldier apparently under the influen

A police spokesman said the 22-year-old serviceman, whom he declined to identify, took the M-60 tank from a U.S. barracks and rumbled full speed onto

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 15 (Reuters).—Heavy rain, which has been falling on Rome for

hours, forced Pope Paul VI to cancel his regular Sunday noon blessing today.

Air France's Concorde.



The 'New' Lebanon

The changes in Lebanon's political structure, announced by President Suleiman Franjeh, are far from radical. Rather, they may be called a demographic updating of an arrangement intended to more or less balance off religious and cultural elements in a nation which sought to temper traditional antagonisms. When the old arrangement failed, in "suffering and tears," as Mr. Franjeh phrased it, the extremists who did most of the fighting may have sought extreme goals of even greater Christian dominance or its complete reversal by the Moslems. But what emerged, after the Syrian-Palestinian intervention, was moderate, and, therefore, hopeful change.

Thus the "new Lebanon" which emerges from the travail of past months may not be all that new. The Moslems have been accorded a greater measure of political power, but conditions for balance still exist. The president is still to be a Maronite Christian (the major religious groups in Lebanon have their own subdivisions), the premier is still to be a Sunni Moslem. But the president will no longer appoint the premier, who is to be chosen by a legislature equally divided between Christians and Moslems in place of

the six-to-five majority the former possessed in earlier practice. There may also be a greater measure of local autonomy in the various communities, and some kind of adjustment with the Palestinians, whose presence in Lebanon has been a source of friction, especially with the Christians.

Conceding all the unhappy potential of the "new Lebanon," it is still true that Syria and the Lebanese leadership seem to have sought statesmanlike goals, mutual concessions rather than confrontation of the kind that has ravaged one of the Middle East's most prosperous and freest states. For that, Syria, which was the decisive force in ending the recent fighting and in achieving the settlement, deserves credit. It is to be hoped that Syria will apply this approach to its relations with Israel, rather than employ the prestige it has acquired in Lebanon as a weapon against the Israelis. For if what President Franjeh termed the "unique form of co-existence" which Lebanon sought between religions succeeds in the new plan, surely it should not remain unique to Lebanon. It should be an example for relations between states of differing religions as well as within them.

Iran's Threat

The Premier of Iran has made a threat on which the United States ought to take him up, immediately and enthusiastically. The Iranian government is running short of cash these days, because it is trying to combine rapid economic development with an astonishingly expensive military build-up. But its solution is simple: it wants its customers to buy more of its oil. If they do not, perhaps it will scale down its purchases of armaments from them. A few days ago the Iranian Premier, Amir Abbas Hoveyda, told this newspaper's correspondent Lewis M. Simons in an interview: "If you want to sell us more, well, you'd better buy more oil."

Splendid. He has just offered this country a way to escape from a network of commitments that are becoming steadily more dangerous and onerous. It would certainly serve the interests of the United States to hold down its imports of Persian Gulf oil. At the same time, the mindless U.S. policy of supplying its most advanced military technology to Iran is increasingly likely to get both countries into trouble.

The Premier's words spring out of the long and sharp rivalry among the oil-producing nations, and particularly between Iran and Saudi Arabia. In recent years the Saudis have increased their exports substantially faster than Iran. The Shah of Iran is now leaning on the international oil companies, and on the countries whose flags they fly, to improve Iran's position. That takes the issue right back where it was 10 years ago. Throughout most of the 1950s and 1960s the Persian Gulf countries were capable of producing far more oil than the companies could sell at prevailing prices. Most of the exporting countries pressed the companies repeatedly to take more oil. With a good deal of dodging and trimming, the companies and the U.S. government mediated among these competing demands. The authoritative account of this relationship is, incidentally, the remarkable report published a year ago by Sen. Frank Church's Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations. It quotes a 1967 State Department memorandum noting that the Shah's budget deficits resulted from spending too much on military hardware. The principal change since then is that the decimal place in the key numbers has shifted one place to the right. The amounts of money that were large then are now a great deal larger.

It is astonishing to reflect how recently

the air in Washington was full of dire predictions of accelerating and uncontrollable surpluses in the hands of the oil-exporting nations. There was much frightened speculation that they would shortly have enough to buy the New York Stock Exchange, and either control or wreck the industrial world's economy. With the passage of only a little time it turns out that, like many other governments before them, the oil exporters have discovered that it is easier to spend money than anyone could have thought. They have been greatly assisted in this adventure, to be sure, by the American arms salesman.

Iran alone has ordered some \$10 billion worth of U.S. arms in the last several years. The list includes 80 of the world's most expensive and elaborate fighter aircraft, the Grumman Tomcat. The Tomcat is a most interesting piece of equipment. It carries a radar and missile system that would enable it, while cruising over Washington, to attack and destroy a plane flying over Philadelphia. What do you suppose the Shah might have in mind? Whatever it is, any use of these planes will inevitably involve this country, not least because it will require a large number of Americans in Iran to keep them operating.

The spectacle is a melancholy one. Perhaps the correct historical analogy will turn out to be the experience of Spain and Portugal in the 16th and 17th centuries, when the galleons returned with uncountable treasure plundered from the dying civilizations of Central and South America. The astonishing thing about that massive influx of gold and silver is that it did so little for the countries that won it and spent it. The new wealth poured through Iberia, in the memorable phrase of one historian, like rain off a tin roof. The Shah of Iran has a genuine and sophisticated concept of national development. But as long as economic requirements have to take second place to military ambitions that require Grumman Tomcats, at \$18 million apiece, the outlook for stable growth is obscure.

The United States is making a profoundly serious mistake in trying to pay for oil imports by selling this kind of weaponry to the Persian Gulf governments. The Persian Gulf countries are making a profoundly serious mistake by squandering their national wealth on this kind of display. It may have been inadvertent, but Premier Hoveyda has made this country too good an offer to turn down.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Battle Lost

Over the last 10 years—a period targeted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for global eradication of illiteracy—the number of the world's illiterates has grown from 735 million to 800 million. The magnitude of that defeat in the battle against ignorance provides some measure of the efforts needed to lift vast untutored masses out of their present state of hopelessness and poverty.

The Unesco program which was aimed at Algeria, Mali, Madagascar, Sudan, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Guinea, Ecuador, India, Iran and Syria, ultimately reached only about a million persons; and many of those who did participate never attained the goal of actually learning to read and write. The effort's failure had many causes, both natural and man-made. Geographic and linguistic barriers posed insuperable problems, as did political and bureaucratic obstructions. Undoubtedly the insecure ruling classes of some

of the nations whose literacy level was to be raised had little zest for a project that might make their populations less docile as they became more literate.

And yet, there can be no serious question that the Third World's fate depends primarily on effective measures to transform teeming, untutored masses into productive people with a personal as well as a collective stake in economic progress. Such a development is impossible so long as small educated elites monopolize power to the exclusion of the illiterate multitudes.

The consequence of this dilemma is steady multiplication of all the disastrously debilitating factors—ignorance, overpopulation and underproduction of the necessities of life. Efforts to reverse the tide call for coupling the good intentions which a decade ago inspired the Unesco project with far greater political influence to assure their implementation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 16, 1901

PARIS—King Edward VII spoke at the opening of Parliament yesterday. The speech should have opened the eyes of those well-meaning but unthinking people who have been arguing that the change of reign would cause a change of policy in the Transvaal. The only thing that will bring about such a change is the surrender of the Boers. They started the battle and there can be no peace until they admit that they are beaten.

Fifty Years Ago

February 16, 1926

LONDON—George Bernard Shaw, though he has consented to appear in the movies, would not take \$5 million for the screen rights of his plays. The dramatist said he refused the \$5 million for the film rights because he didn't think that his plays would make very good films, and that any picture of them would most certainly spoil any eventual market for them as possible stage productions in the future.



Tigers in the Spanish Tank

By C. L. Sulzberger

MADRID—The two tigers in Spain's present political tank are Manuel Fraga Iribarne and Jose Maria de Arellano, Count of Moroc, respectively ministers of internal and external affairs. Both are from the northwest, former Franco ambassadors, and had previously become known as adherents of reforming and democratizing this country.

This isn't easy. For two generations the Spanish people—never notable for self-governing genius—have been confined in a political icebox. The great majority is clearly eager for change, but a basic question remains: Shall this change be impelled from the bottom, with risk of revolutionary violence, or decreed from the top, with consequent absence of mass participation?

Put in over-simplified terms, it looks like an alternative between imposed democracy and a possibly souped-up version of the chaos that until recently engulfed less violent Portugal. The regime—meaning both King and Cabinet—have opted for formula number one.

The scheduled evolution from the top envisions the following: 1. An overall target date of July, 1977, for basic reform. 2. Constitutional amendment (subject to national referendum) altering the succession law and providing free election for the existing Cortes, or legislature, by September, 1976.

A series of decree laws easing Franco authoritarianism within a few weeks. A Feb. 8 Cabinet meeting agreed to propose to the Cortes statutes for free assembly and speech, recognition of labor unions and revision of the "anti-terrorist" legislation. It is hoped (but not yet agreed) that a "regionalization" program can similarly be enacted to reduce tensions caused by Catalan and Basque autonomy demands.

Likewise, it is hoped that wage increases will reduce labor discontent and a further amnesty will release—piecemeal—all political prisoners save for about 200 charged with physical violence against the state.

Political Parties

Political parties are to be encouraged shortly although elections have been deferred to next year. A draft electoral law will try to limit the number of parties by stipulating minimum membership.

The idea is to edge into democratic habits without letting either the far left or fascists on the right play a role. Neither the army nor the traditionalists are prepared to accept a hammer-and-sickle ticket, especially a view of the left-reform civil war. The rest of the country won't tolerate fascist reaction (what the witty Arellano describes as "our John Birchers").

The decision has been taken not to let extremism at either end of the spectrum hamper

change. Fraga told me: "We are opposed to all who don't accept the rule of law or who don't respect majority decisions of the people; or to those who wish to resort to violence, whether they are of the extreme left or of the extreme right. I will put them in the same prison."

Army Sullen

The ultra-right doesn't like this, but although the army is sullen since it was pulled out of the Western Sahara, it isn't breathing political fire. The only rightists seeking to consolidate any sort of position are members of the semi-secret Catholic lay organization, Opus Dei. On the ultra-left Fraga has wisely permitted leeway in applying existing limits on manifestations. Pressure seems to be subsiding. But the question

of ultimate Communist Party legitimization, although dormant, is not dead.

The struggle out of the Francoist refrigerator is not without special problems. With monarchy finally restored after more than 40 years, the King naturally thinks along somewhat different lines than his ministers.

The "tigers," as sensitive politicians, stress change. Juan Carlos, who regards monarchy as a long-range institution, is concerned above all with stability. But change, after all, can be unstable.

Pulling Together

A bare two months have passed since Franco's death, and the leadership is pulling together. But already there are at least symbolic differences. Torcuato Fernandez Miranda, head of the

Council of the Regent and now, thanks to the King's tradition, also speaker of the Cortes, was appointed by Franco as political and constitutional teacher to Juan Carlos and has much personal influence on him.

Premier Carlos Arias Navarro was also Franco's last premier. These men were never vigorously identified with reform and modernization like, recently, Arellano and Fraga. Moreover, a huge question mark remains that is still unanswerable and has nothing specifically to do with ideology: the generation gap.

As Arellano says, there are "light years" between Spanish youth and those who lead them. What will the future disclose on relations between these youngsters—an overwhelming majority in Spain—and the tigers in the tank?

Congress Is Issue in Campaign

By David S. Broder

MANCHESTER, N.H.—A novel and encouraging element has appeared in the voters' scrutiny of the 1976 presidential candidates.

For the first time that this reporter can remember, a strong consensus seems to have developed that coping with Congress is an important ingredient of presidential leadership.

The cult of personality that has enveloped the modern presidency has tended to focus attention on that office as if it were an isolated part of our political system, instead of an integral part of a governmental structure with both a legislative and executive branch. One did not hear candidates for the White House in the 1960s, or in 1972, asked probing questions about their ability to push their programs through Congress.

But that question is being raised frequently by both Democrats and Republicans aspirants in 1976, and that shows a perceptiveness on the part of the public that is as welcome as it is overdue.

The questions go with particular force to Republican rivals Ronald Reagan and Gerald Ford, for the voters assume—correctly—that if either of them is president in 1977, his first challenge will be to deal with a Democratic Congress.

No Exaggeration

It is no exaggeration, I think, to say that if Ford had mastered Congress in the confrontations of the past 18 months, his path to re-election would be clear. The perception that hurts him most—that he waffles, changes positions and ultimately accepts what he professes to oppose—stems largely from his efforts to cope with Congress.

As a pro-Reagan spokesman's wife in Bow, N.H., said the other

day of Ford: "He's all right, but he needs to be helped by Congress."

That view is not without foundation. Congressional Quarterly, in its annual voting study, found Ford's position had been sustained on fewer roll calls in 1976 than any president since Dwight Eisenhower in 1959—and the Watergate-weakened Richard Nixon in 1973-74.

Ford's answer to the question of coping with Congress is two-fold and contradictory. On the one hand, he assails the lawmakers for irresponsibility in exceeding his budget or refusing his Angolan aid requests, and, on the other, he asserts that he can work better with them than a "stranger" to Washington like Reagan.

The voter interviewing in this state suggests that Ford is not particularly persuasive on either point.

Reagan also has a two-pronged answer, and it comes through more plausibly to the Republican voters. First, he says that if he is the Republican nominee, he will campaign as "a team player" for the election of more Republicans to Congress. But, acknowledging that the Democrats will control the House and the Senate, he says he will use the same tactics he employed in dealing with a Democratic-controlled California legislature for seven of his eight years as governor: he will "go over the heads of the politicians to the people."

Whether this is an adequate response is questionable. The Congressional Quarterly studies show an increasing pattern of partisan voting in Congress—a higher proportion of roll calls on which the parties took opposite stands and a greater cohesion within each party on those issues. Given Reagan's plans for radical

redirection of domestic programs, a political battle with Congress would seem inevitable.

Nevertheless, his account of his struggle with the California legislature on state welfare and his efforts to bring many Republicans that—given his ability as a television performer—he could fulfill his promise to be "the first president since Franklin Delano Roosevelt" to focus public opinion on Congress and, as he says, "make them feel the heat, even if they don't see the light."

What is hopeful about this discussion is the recognition on the part of Republican voters that electing a president of their party is only the start of the battle; that the game of budget-balancing and governmental reorganization will be won or lost in the halls of Congress.

But Democratic voters, too, appear to be looking more carefully at their candidates' ability to work with—or around—Congress. Sen. Henry Jackson ran into sharp questioning at a candidate's forum in Austin, Mass., about the failure of the present Congress to pass many of the programs the Democratic candidates are espousing. Jackson responded—a bit testily—with a broadside against the questioner's failure to take account of the political difficulties of overriding presidential vetoes.

Legislative Issue

But the legislative issue is there, facing all of the Democratic presidential candidates from Congress, since George Wallace and Jimmy Carter will not let them forget that the tax loopholes and the excessive bureaucracy they all deny are the by-products of 40 years of Democratic dominance of the Congress in which they serve.

Sen. Bayh, Morris Udall and Jackson all have their own cases to make—based on what they claim as demonstrations of their ability to enlist support in Congress for their policy goals. The voters will, in time, evaluate their arguments. But it is good news that this question is being raised. For too many years, the neglect of Congress as a power factor has flawed the presidential selection system.

Exposing Scandals

Are the American people, whom I love, becoming totally mad? They should remember the words in Ecclesiastes:

"Thou should not be too fair and should not be wiser than necessary."

The United States is ridiculing itself wanting to give an image of purity it won't be able to keep up. If it wants to create scandals at home and abroad, then that is its business, but it should not go out of its way to make enemies by exposing very important foreign dignitaries to the public's disapproval.

This is childish and in doing so it can only ruin the trust the world has put in the Great American People. It is not always necessary to "howl as ferociously as the wolves," but they can unfortunately not be transformed into sheep.

Paris. JACQUES LANG.

Nixon Trip To China: Sleazy Act

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Richard Nixon's decision to visit China next week is a sleazy act, it is roughly typical of the sleazy which earned him the sobriquet, "Tricky Dick." It expresses, again, his lifelong vendetta against the American people and their government.

For the visit could have foreign policy effects, perhaps fortifying Chinese misapprehensions about relations between Russia and the Western or, worse, it could weaken President Ford and promote the division in the Republican Party.

The starting point is Chinese misapprehension. Ever since the military skirmishes between Russia and the Soviet Union, Peking has been trying to end the United States and its allies in the kind of ghastly hostility with Moscow which marked the 1950s. To that the Chinese keep repeating dubious formula that the Russian military concentration in the Far East is only a feint to obscure a military thrust in the West.

To the same end, the Chi have consistently showered in munitions upon Western or Asian leaders whom they hope to represent the spirit of friendship with Moscow, possibly abandoned by governments now in power. Thus, Joseph Strauss, the Christian Democratic leader, was invited Peking and treated to a visit also in order to undercut the view that the West is becoming more united under the Socialism of Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt was too soft on Russians. For the same reason, Britain's Conservative leader, Edward Heath, was given same treatment after he ousted from office by the government of Harold Wilson.

The Chinese, almost ignorant of the details of Western life, have put Nixon in Strauss-Heath class. Since his impeachment and resignation in August 1974, they have been making it known that they would like him to visit Peking and to meet again with Chairman Mao.

So the invitation itself is old story. It is only Nixon's contemptible flacks who netted it with the current news leadership struggle.

In fact, the only new twist about the projected visit is Nixon's acceptance of a standing invitation. The significant thing is the visit will begin on Sunday the fourth anniversary of his visit in 1972, and just two before the New Hampshire may.

Discredited Figure

In matters of serious foreign policy, Nixon can do about nothing. He is a totally discredited figure. He has become a "one-way street" in the eyes of the world. He is a contemptible man and serious American officials are not going to let their decisions be affected by him. He may be dead or dying.

What his visit can do, however, is to give added currency to a mistaken notion that he has widespread support in the United States, and particularly among conservative Republicans. It is the notion that under President Ford the United States has suddenly gone soft on the Russian abandoned anti-Soviet forces, closing China and let the become a "one-way street."

In fact, President Ford's policy of understanding arms control and in the long-run deal—concessions that never could have been made. Of and other anti-Soviet countries have tended to decline in importance because of internal dissensions, weak military forces and obvious recession of the danger war. If there is a flagging in U.S. efforts, it is mainly due to suspicion of executive discretion in foreign policy, engendered by the Congress by Nixon's lies in Vietnam and Watergate.

But these truths do not make the demagogues now opposing Ford-Ronald Reagan and turn down the line former Texas Governor John Connally argue failure of leadership. His China visit will have as its only consequence the firing of their argument as detente.

So just as he betrayed his colleagues in office, Nixon is betraying the man who paraded him. His actions can only lead to a deadlock in the Republican Party between Reagan and Ford, who will argue to promote the candidacy of the man he really was to succeed him as president, old hero John Connally.

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Interview With Roberto

Angola: Cold Words Directed at West

Holden Roberto, leader of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) in the three-sided civil war...

Q—It was precisely Chipenda's troops who have just been expelled by UNITA in the south...

A—There are uncontrolled elements in each of the movements. That is inevitable given the state of anarchy prevailing in Angola...

Q—Is this possible in Africa, in Angola?

A—I consider this an insulting question, one marked by a peculiar racism, characteristic of a certain European left...

Q—With what means?

A—I am not going to reveal the secrets to you. All I can say is this. We have recently...

Q—Will the war be long?

A—Long and hard... The Soviets will not relinquish southern Africa and the Cape route...

Q—Are you disappointed in the United States?

A—Frankly, yes. Democracies are always one war behind. De Gaulle has become a farce...

Q—Does this mean that you do not favor a single-party regime?

A—Not if it is imposed from above. The people must assert themselves through elections...

Q—The question of who will win will depend on the people and on that...

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Guna Hari Singh (Robert Piazza) conducts yoga class in program for war evaders.

The Limitations of U.S. Clemency Plan

Only 2,100 of 113,000 War Resisters Join

By Kathy Sawyer

WASHINGTON (WP)—Robert Piazza, who had been a fugitive deserter from the Army for five years...

In his present "uniform," a soft white turban and tunic, he was teaching a yoga class for the "SHO" (Healthy, Holy, Holy Organization) headquartered just off Dupont Circle here...

Piazza, under his new name, Guna Hari Singh, has completed half of the 24 months of alternative service assigned to him under President Ford's clemency program...

These men represent only a

handful of those eligible for a program that has fallen far short of its goals. More than 80 percent of an estimated 113,000 Vietnam war-era deserters and draft dodgers...

Throughout the United States, 3,152 such young men are at work in an even greater variety of clemency program jobs—some helping to build the Pacific Crest Trail through the sierras in California...

On the other hand, a loophole in the clemency machinery enabled large numbers of deserters to pass quickly from their fugitive status back to civilian life without working a day...

The benefits of the clemency program, condemned from both the political right and the left as offering either too much or too little, have proved to be more form than substance.

Alternative Service

Elsewhere in the Washington area, Barrie Lee Hanson, 28, of Landover Hills, a Navy deserter, does paper work and runs errands as an unpaid volunteer in the biology lab of Prince George's General Hospital for 20 hours a week...

They are among approximately 80 deserters and draft evaders

Virgin Isles Ask Washington's Aid

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, Feb. 15 (UPI)—Blaming federal policies for much of its financial difficulty, the U.S. Virgin Islands have petitioned Washington for emergency assistance.

The petition, from the "people of the United States Virgin Islands" and signed by Gov. Cyril King and other government officials, was made public here last week.

It pointed out that U.S. law prohibits the territory from ending the fiscal year in the red and warned that "vital and essential public services" worth \$19 million would have to be eliminated before the end of fiscal 1976...

Further, the benefits of the clemency program, condemned from both the political right and the left as offering either too much or too little, have proved to be more form than substance.

Fugitive draft evaders were offered an opportunity to avoid prosecution and obtain a clean

honorable discharge faces severe job discrimination in the civilian market," said Susan Hewman, a lawyer for the National Military Discharge Review Project at Georgetown Law School.

The clemency discharge is neutral, according to John Barber, head of the Selective Service Bureau, which monitors alternative service enrollees. "It is neither honorable nor dishonorable, and it confers no veterans benefits. It indicates that a person has made a certain effort...

Others either received full pardons without being assigned any alternative service work, or waiting to be processed or apparently are still looking for alternative service jobs.

Most of the men who did enter the program, like most of those who were eligible, did not fit the public image of a draft evader driven by his conscience into Canadian exile to avoid service in Vietnam...

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Flamboyant F. Lee Bailey Lawyer Upstaging Miss Hearst

By John M. Goshko

SAN FRANCISCO (WP)—The defendant in a federal courtroom here is newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst, but the star of the proceeding so far has been attorney F. Lee Bailey.

Since December, when he took over the defense of the kidnapping victim, who allegedly became a bank-robbing confederate of her abductors, the theatrical, 42-year-old Boston trial lawyer has been attracting more attention than his client.

That is clearly the way Mr. Bailey wants it. He has taken great pains to insure that the defendant is one of the most inconspicuous presences in the courtroom.

Into the void created by the reticence of the trial's central figure has come Mr. Bailey. Although he has behind him a long list of celebrated clients—Capt. Ernest Medina, a figure in the

My Lai massacre in South Vietnam, and the Boston strangler, among others—his biggest footnote in the criminal law case books almost certainly will be written by the Hearst case.

Favorable Image

Even before the trial, Mr. Bailey was working tirelessly to shape its direction—showing the prosecution with a barrage of motions aimed at keeping his opponents off balance, lobbying reporters in the courthouse corridors to create a favorable media image for his client and chain-smoking his way through long nights with the stacks of legal papers in his hotel suite.

Finally, the tedious process of picking a jury ended and the trial shifted to the taking of testimony.

On successive days, Mr. Bailey used his velvet voice—one insured with Lloyd's of London—to deliver an opening address that clearly had the jury "angry on every word, and then subjected a couple of the government's initial witnesses to some flashes of cross-examination more dazzling than anything seen in the movies.

In between, he found time to give daily press conferences—and even to get in some extracurricular salesmanship. He and his chief legal associate, a fellow Bostonian named Albert Johnson, could be seen earnestly soliciting reporters to sign up for free rides in a model helicopter developed by a company that they control.

While this blend of sophistication and vulgarity has made Mr. Bailey a media darling, his more serious professional peers have been looking at the Hearst trial from a different perspective. What interests them is whether there is any solid legal foundation beneath the flamboyant veneer of the defense.

Here, too, Mr. Bailey vows. "I'm not going to disappoint you," he says. "The defense for Miss Hearst—who is charged specifically with participating in the 1974 robbery of a Fidelity Bank branch here—is one that could break some important new legal ground.

He is portraying Miss Hearst as a brainwashed political prisoner of war—the victim of a kidnapping, forced by psychological conditioning, physical abuse and threats against her life into a robbery that she did not want to commit.

The legal ramifications of brainwashing have been almost totally unexplored outside of military tribunals. Indeed, the few non-military precedents that do exist tend to the view that psychiatric testimony should be restricted to establishing whether a defendant had a definable mental illness that made him legally incompetent, and many legal experts think that Mr. Bailey is taking a big risk in trying to expand the boundaries.

Mr. Bailey has a related "fall-back" position. In the federal judicial circuit in which the Hearst case is being tried, a criminal act may be excused—in all cases except homicide—if the crime is executed under duress that is "imminent and impending and of such a nature as to induce a well-founded apprehension of death or serious bodily harm if the deed is not done."

It is Mr. Bailey's belief that, by getting into the record the defense's version of the physical and psychological pressures that he claims were brought to bear on Miss Hearst, he can convince the jury that these conditions of duress were more than met.

Mr. Bailey's opponent, U.S. Attorney James Browning Jr., is on the opposite tack, trying to depict the crime as a simple bank robbery, uncomplicated by the kidnapping—the clemency program represented an opportunity to improve their employment future.

For some who enrolled in the program—many of whom had no more than a high school education—the clemency program represented an opportunity to improve their employment future.

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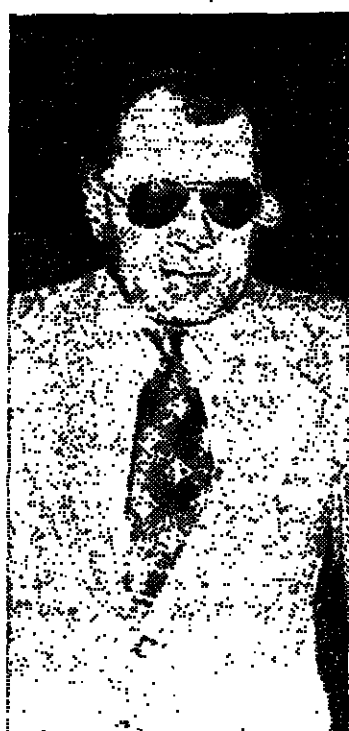
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F. Lee Bailey arriving for San Francisco court session.



James Browning Jr., the prosecutor, meets the press.

that Miss Hearst was acting of her own free will when she joined members of the Symbionese Liberation Army in raiding the bank. Mr. Browning is trying to build his case on testimony about how Miss Hearst acted during the bank robbery and on her related acts and statements following the holdup.

In courtroom style, the bespectacled, 43-year-old prosecutor is everything that Mr. Bailey is not—quiet, low-keyed and plodding. While these traits could enable Mr. Browning to use a style effectively contrasting with Mr. Bailey's flamboyance, he so far seems to be having difficulty in appearing to advantage.

Hour-Long Speech

For his opening address, Mr. Browning made an hour-long speech in which he recited in minute detail virtually all the testimony that is to be given by the government's witnesses. In the view of several veteran trial lawyers, it was a major mistake.

It raised the risk, they noted, of making the witnesses' testimony sound repetitive when it actually is given and of draining its impact in advance. Even more importantly, these observers said, Mr. Browning bombarded the jurors with so much minutiae that it left them visibly glassy-eyed.

That was a perfect opening for Mr. Bailey, who then proceeded to shake the jury out of its boredom with his opening address—a short vividly phrased dissertation on brainwashing and the horrors to which Miss Hearst allegedly had been subjected during her captivity.

stated but powerful issue in voting—only Gov. Wallace is seen by a majority of his party as feeling that the results err by no more than 3 percentage points in either direction.

However, the results provide only a rough gauge of sentiment, both because of the margin of error inherent in such polls and because of the high proportion of potential voters who have not formed solid ideas on the campaign.

Perhaps the most striking finding, in contrast to the hard-fought 1972 campaign, is the lack of clear-cut issues dividing the candidates, at least in the minds of the public if not those of the candidates. Still, the candidates do seem to draw their main support from logical ideological constituencies.

Public Perception

Only certain candidates, on certain issues, seemed to have penetrated the public awareness. On détente with the Russians, for example, Sen. Jackson is correctly seen by most Democrats as opposing it. The stand of most other Democratic hopefuls remains murky in the public eye and this issue does not seem to be a cutting one.

On race—traditionally an un-

Indeed, Mr. Carter, whose critics say he takes both sides of every issue, was seen by 21 per cent as favoring a ban on abortions and by 36 per cent as against a ban, while 43 per cent said they did not know. Thirty-six per cent said he opposed détente, while 33 per cent said he favored it and 31 per cent said they did not know.

As a result, it would seem, Mr. Carter appeals to the entire ideological spectrum for the moment. Of those in the survey who had an impression of him and considered him a liberal, 54 per cent called themselves liberal. Of those who called him

With regard to the definition of supporting blocs, Mr. Harris supporters—the most liberal found in the sample—tended to favor more federally created jobs, support for racial minorities, détente, pollution control and cuts in military spending.

At the far right of the spectrum was Mr. Reagan, whose supporters took the conservative side of all issues except abortion.

U.S. Elections: The Man Is the Major Message

By Robert Reinhold

YORK (NYT)—Nine weeks before the U.S. public will elect a new president and two weeks before the first primary is held, candidates' personalities seem to be much more important than their support among voters on major issues.

According to a national survey by The New York Times and CBS News, the issues moderate large majorities for almost a candidate include...

the survey shows that the major Democratic issues, only Gov. George Wallace of Alabama has emerged in the public as a spokesman on any of the issues; he is recognized as the committed on the issues...

Stands on the issues seem to explain why some blocs favor President Ford by others support Ronald

chief beneficiary of the clarity at this early of the campaign appears to Jimmy Carter, the former

Georgia governor and newcomer to national politics, who has cultivated a surprisingly high level of recognition and support from all types of Democrats. The survey results show that he tends to be seen as all things to all people—as a liberal to liberals, a moderate to moderates and a conservative to conservatives.

1,463 Interviewed

Among the findings that emerged from the nationwide telephone survey of 1,463 persons this month are these:

• More Republicans rated former Gov. Reagan of California higher than Mr. Ford on leadership and competence. Despite this, Mr. Ford was regarded as the stronger candidate among more Republicans.

• On most issues, the Ford and Reagan backers differed little, suggesting that less tangible elements such as the candidate's personality were more influential than policy positions. Mr. Reagan's supporters tended, however, to be slightly more opposed to pursuing détente with the Soviet Union, and Mr. Reagan was somewhat stronger among those who felt that the government usually fails to act on important matters.

• The Democratic race, not surprisingly, is much less focused

than the Republican. Apart from Gov. Wallace, who was assumed to be widely known from previous campaigns, the candidates who left the clearest impression among people who listed themselves as Democrats were Sargent Shriver, Sen. Henry Jackson and Mr. Carter.

• Among those Democrats who had an impression of Mr. Carter, nearly three-quarters had a favorable opinion of him, considerably more than for any other candidate. The least favorably regarded among the Democratic candidates was Gov. Wallace, whose favorable rating was 38 per cent of the Democrats polled.

• The notion that Sen. Hubert Humphrey would be a major unifying force for the nation if other Democratic candidates were to knock each other out of the campaign may not be well founded. While 52 per cent of the Democrats polled regarded him favorably, only 38 per cent of the total sample did. Moreover, 45 per cent of the total had an unfavorable view of the Minnesota senator.

• Public attitudes on the issues are marked by inconsistencies and cross-currents. A heavy majority, 79 per cent, agreed that the federal government should see to it that everyone has a job,

yet 48 per cent felt that the government should balance its budget even if it meant spending less on social services, while only 43 per cent opposed this view. The majority came down on the liberal side of the abortion issue, favoring a woman's right to have an abortion, but was predominantly conservative on busing, heavily opposing its use.

Continuing Survey

The survey will continue, with the purpose of assessing changes in the attitudes of the electorate as the campaign progresses. There will be more nationwide polls, as well as surveys

focusing on major primary states. The first poll involved telephone interviews between Feb. 2 and Feb. 4. The persons called were selected by a computer from a complete list of U.S. phone numbers. The numbers were chosen at random and in such a way as to guarantee that each region of the country was represented in proportion to its share of the population. The method used also insured that all residential phones in the United States had equal chances of being called.

The results have been weighted by the household size, race, sex, region, age and education of the persons interviewed, to guard

against any under-representation of certain groups in the population. It is 98-per-cent certain that the results err by no more than 3 percentage points in either direction.

However, the results provide only a rough gauge of sentiment, both because of the margin of error inherent in such polls and because of the high proportion of potential voters who have not formed solid ideas on the campaign.

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RENAULT
7.25% 1972-1987
Loan of FF 200,000,000

We inform the bondholders that the nominal amount of F.F. 3,000,000, subject to amortization on the 15th March, 1976, has been purchased on the market.

Amount outstanding:
F.F. 182,000,000.

The Principal Paying Agent:
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE
ALCANTARA DE BANQUE,
15 Avenue de la République,
LUXEMBOURG.

USIF REAL ESTATE

Listed on the
Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Quota February 13, 1976
Luxembourg, France 32 (U.S. \$0.79)
Information:
Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited,
P.O. Box N-7284, Nassau, Bahamas.



Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg
Abex Co 6 3/4% 77	10 102 101 1/2 - 1/4
Admiral 6 3/4% 77	117 85 84 1/2 - 1/4
Alcoa 6 3/4% 77	113 102 101 1/2 - 1/4
Alcoa 6 3/4% 77	113 102 101 1/2 - 1/4
Alcoa 6 3/4% 77	113 102 101 1/2 - 1/4
Alcoa 6 3/4% 77	113 102 101 1/2 - 1/4
Alcoa 6 3/4% 77	113 102 101 1/2 - 1/4
Alcoa 6 3/4% 77	113 102 101 1/2 - 1/4
Alcoa 6 3/4% 77	113 102 101 1/2 - 1/4
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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last chg
Abex Co 6 3/4% 77	10 102 101 1/2 - 1/4
Admiral 6 3/4% 77	117 85 84 1/2 - 1/4
Alcoa 6 3/4% 77	113 102 101 1/2 - 1/4
Alcoa 6 3/4% 77	113 102 101 1/2 - 1/4
Alcoa 6 3/4% 77	113 102 101 1/2 - 1/4
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Alcoa 6 3/4% 77	113 102 101 1/2 - 1/4
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Alcoa 6 3/4% 77	113 102 101 1/2 - 1/4
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These Notes have been sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

February, 1976

\$30,000,000

Occidental Overseas Finance N.V.

9 3/4% Guaranteed Notes due 1981

Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal,
Premium, if any, and Interest by

Occidental Petroleum Corporation

Kidder, Peabody International Limited **Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited**

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited **Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited**

Alahfi Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.) Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V. A. E. Ames & Co. Limited Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L. Arab Financial Consultants Company S.A.R.L. Bache Halsey Stuart Inc.

Jafus Baer International Banca Commerciale Italiana Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Banca dello Stato del Cantone Ticino

Banca della Svizzera Italiana Banco di Roma Banco di Santo Spirito Bank of America International

Bank of Credit and Commerce International Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungeger (Overseas) Limited Bank Mees & Hope NV

Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.) Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Nationale de Paris Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallett Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Banque Populaire Suisse SA Luxembourg Banque Privée Banque Rothschild Banque de l'Union Européenne

Banque Worms Baring Brothers & Co. Limited Bergen Bank Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Brown Harriman & International Banks Ltd. Cazenove & Co. Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Compagnia Finanziaria Interbancaria S.p.A. Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Crédit Lyonnais Creditanstalt-Bankverein Daiwa Europe N.V. DBS-Daiwa Securities International Limited Delbrück & Co. Privatbankiers

Den Danske Landmandsbank Deutsche Girozentrale -Deutsche Kommunalbank- Dresdner Bank Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft Eurotrading Ltd.

Finacor First Chicago Robert Fleming & Co. Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.

Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Handelsbank in Zürich (Overseas) Hessische Landesbank -Girozentrale- Kleinwort, Benson Limited

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino Kuwait International Investment Company (S.A.K.)

Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.) Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) Lehman Brothers Incorporated Loeb, Rhoades & Co. London Multinational Bank

Merck, Finck & Co. Mercur-Bank S.A. B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

Nederlandse Credietbank N.V. Neue Bank The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. Nomura Europe N.V.

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Orion Bank Pierson, Halding & Pierson N.V. Post-och Kreditbanken, PKbanken Privatbanken Aktiengesellschaft

Rothschild Bank A.G. L. F. Rothschild & Co. N. M. Rothschild & Sons Saudi Arabian Investment Company Inc.

Scandinavian Bank Shields Model Roland Société Bancaire Barclays (Overseas) Ltd. Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S.A. Strauss, Turnbull & Co. Sumitomo White Weld Svenska Handelsbanken

Trade Development Bank Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises-U.B.A.F. Vereins- und Westbank J. Vontobel & Co.

M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. Wardley Weisscredit Trade and Investment Bank

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Williams, Glyn & Co. Deam Witter & Co. Incorporated Wood Gundy Limited

Insurance Stocks

Accidentia Corp	142 1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Accidentia Corp	142 1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Accidentia Corp	142 1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Accidentia Corp	142 1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
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Accidentia Corp	142 1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4
Accidentia Corp	142 1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4

These securities having been placed privately outside the Netherlands, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Dfls 60,000,000

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

8 1/2% bearer Notes due 1983

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. **Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.**

Bank Mees & Hope NV

Pierson, Halding & Pierson N.V.

February 16, 1976

Sales in		Net	
\$1,000 High Low Last		Chg	
Sw8seUT	7/16c2	44	87% 89 89% 92
Sw8seIT	7/16c2	39	87% 89% 87% 92

Sales in		Net	
\$1,000 High Low Last		Chg	
U Brn. cu5/164	3/28	45%	43%
UnGasc	5/4c20	70	88 88

[illegible][illegible]

actr1	615/80	519	42	48	+3%	Woolrich 7597	201	974	97
actr2	615/80	70	10%	101%	-1%	Woolrich 75967	47	85	83%
actr3	615/80	171	108	165	-1%	Wornet cv5154	38	84%	81%
actr4	615/80	101	108	105	+3%	Wyni cv75675	320	82%	82%
actr5	615/80	43	43	43	+3%	Xerox 69559	51	100%	100%
actr6	615/80	101	108	105	-1%	Xerox 69562	832	82%	82%
actr7	615/80	1	85	85	-1%	Xerox 69563	490	102%	102%
actr8	615/80	17	95%	95%	51%	YngSh 1012000	4	100%	100%
actr9	615/80	60	60%	57%	57%	Zapata cv6	76	65%	65%
actr10	615/80	143	95	95%	94%	Zapata cv698B	46	65%	65%
actr11	615/80	44	95%	90%	92%+1%	Zapata cv698C	294	64	65

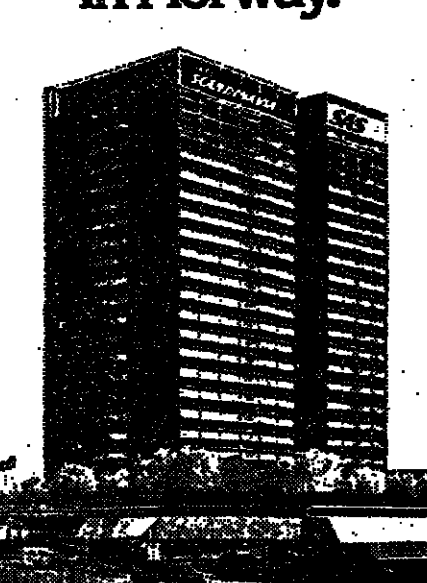
[illegible]

8.45:30	70	101 1/2	101 1/2	7
5:28:79	8	95 1/2	95 1/2	
11:4:20	2	85	85	

[illegible]

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